

PRY

Such deep designs of empire does he lay
O'er them, whose cause he seems to take in hand;
And prudently would make them lords at sea,
To whom with ease he can give laws by land. *Dryden.*
PRUDERY. *n. f.* [from *prude*.] Overmuch nicety in conduct.
PRUDISH. *adj.* [from *prude*.] Affectedly grave.
I know you all expect, from seeing me,
Some formal lecture, spoke with prudish face. *Garrick.*
TO PRUNE. *v. a.* [of unknown derivation.]
1. To lop; to divest trees of their superfluities.
So lop'd and pruned trees do flourish fair. *Davies.*
Let us ever extol
His bounty, following our delightful task,
To prune those growing plants, and tend these flow'rs. *Milt.*
What we by day
Lop overgrown, or prune, or prop, or bind,
One night with wanton growth derides,
Tending to wild. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*
Horace will our superfluous branches prune,
Give us new rules, and fet our harp in tune. *Waller.*
You have no less right to correct me, than the same hand
that raised a tree, has to prune it. *Pope.*
2. To clear from excrescencies.
His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloyes his beak. *Shaksp.*
Many birds prune their feathers; and crows seem to call
upon rain, which is but the comfort they receive in the re-
lent of the air. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The muse, whose early voice you taught to sing,
Prescrib'd her heights, and prun'd her tender wing. *Pope.*
TO PRUNE. *v. n.* To dress; to prink. A ludicrous word.
Every scribbling man
Grows a lop as fast as e'er he can,
Prunes up, and asks his oracle the glass,
If pink or purple best become his face. *Dryden.*
PRUNE. *n. f.* [*prune*, *prunus*, Fr. *prunum*, Lat.] A dried
plum.
In drying of pears and prunes in the oven, and removing
of them, there is a like operation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
PRUNEL. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
PRUNELLO. *n. f.*
1. A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made.
The rest is all but leather or prunello. *Pope.*
2. [*Prunelle*, Fr.] A kind of plum. *Ainsworth.*
PRUNER. *n. f.* [from *prune*.] One that crops trees.
Left thy redundant juice
Should fading leaves, instead of fruits, produce,
The pruner's hand with letting blood must quench
Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts retrace. *Denham.*
PRUNING-HOOK. *n. f.* [*prunum* and *sera*, Lat.] Plum bearing.
PRUNING-KNIFE. *n. f.* A hook or knife used in lopping
of trees.
Let thy hand supply the pruning-knife,
And crop luxuriant stragglers.
No plough shall hurt the glebe, no pruning-hook the vine. *Dryden's Virgil.*
The cyder land obsequious still to thrones,
Her pruning-hooks extended into fowls. *Philips.*
PRURIENCE. *n. f.* [from *prurio*, Lat.] An itching or a great
desire or appetite to any thing. *Swift.*
PRURIENT. *adj.* [*pruriens*, Lat.] Itching. *Ainsworth.*
PRURIGINOUS. *adj.* [*prurio*, Lat.] Tending to an itch.
TO PRY. *v. n.* [cf unknown derivation.] To peep narrowly;
to inspect officiously, curiously, or impertinently.
I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Speak, and look back, and pry on ev'ry side,
Intending deep suspicion. *Shaksp. Richard III.*
I pry'd me through the crevice of a wall,
When for his hand he had his two fons heads. *Shaksp.*
Watch thou, and wake when others be asleep,
To pry into the secrets of the state. *Shaksp.*
We of th' offending side
Must keep aloof from strict arbitrement;
And stop all sight holes, every loop, from whence
The eye of reason may pry in upon us. *Shaksp.*
He that prys in at her windows, shall also hearken at her
doors. *Ecluf. xiv. 23.*
And pry
In every bush and brake, where hap may find
The serpent sleeping. *Milton.*
We have naturally a curiosity to be prying and searching
into forbidden secrets. *L'Estrange.*
Search well
Each grove and thicket, pry in ev'ry shape,
Left hid in some th' arch hypocrite escape. *Dryden.*
I wak'd, and looking round the bow'r
Search'd ev'ry tree, and pry'd on ev'ry flow'r,
In any where by chance I might elpy
The rural poet of the melody. *Dryden.*
Nor need we with a prying eye survey
The distant skies, to find the milky way. *Cretch.*
Actions are of so mixt a nature, that as men pry into them,
so observe some parts more than others, they take different

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hints, and put contrary interpretations on them. *Addison.*
All these I frankly own without denying;
But where has this Praxiteles been prying. *Addison.*
PSALM. *n. f.* [*psalm*, *psaume*, Fr. *psalmos*.] A holy song.
The choice and flower of all things profitable in other
books, the psalms do both more briefly contain and more
movingly express, by reason of that poetical form wherewith
they are written. *Hooker, b. v. f. 37.*
Sternhold was made groom of the chamber, for turning
certain of David's psalms into verse. *Peacham.*
Those just spirits that wear victorious palms,
Hymns devote and holy psalms
Singing continually. *Milton.*
In another psalm, he speaks of the wisdom and power of
God in the creation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
PSALMIST. *n. f.* [*psalmiste*, Fr. from *psalm*.] Writer of holy
songs.
How much more rational is this system of the psalmist,
than the Pagans scheme in Virgil, where one deity is repre-
sented as raising a storm, and another as laying it? *Addison.*
PSALMODY. *n. f.* [*psalmodia*, Fr. *psalmodia*.] The act or
practice of singing holy songs.
PSALMOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*psalmos* and *γραφω*.] The act of
writing psalms.
PSALTER. *n. f.* [*psalter*, Fr. *psalterium*.] The volume of
psalms; a psalmbook.
PSALTERY. *n. f.* A kind of harp beaten with sticks.
The trumpets, sacbuts, psalteries and fifes
Make the fun dance. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Praise with trumpets, pierce the skies,
Praise with harps and psalteries. *Sandys's Paraph.*
The sweet finger of Israel with his psalter, loudly refoounded
the benefits of the almighty creator. *Peacham.*
Nought shall the psalter and the harp avail,
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,
And numbing coldness has unbraed the ear. *Prior.*
PSEUDO. *n. f.* [from *ψευδος*.] A prefix, which, being put
before words, signifies false or counterfeit: as, *pseudopogon*,
a counterfeit beard.
PSEUDOGRAPHY. *n. f.* False writing.
I will not pursue the many *pseudographies* in use, but shew
of how great concern the emphasis were, if rightly used. *Hall.*
PSEUDOLGY. *n. f.* [*ψευδολογια*.] Falsehood of speech.
It is not according to the found rules of *pseudology*, to report
of a pious prince, that he neglects his devotion, but you may
report of a merciful prince, that he has pardoned a criminal
who did not deserve it. *Arbuthnot.*
PSHAU. *interj.* An expression of contempt.
A peevish fellow has some reason for being out of humour,
or has a natural incapacity for delight, and therefore disturbs
all with pishes and pshaws. *Spectator, N° 438.*
PTISAN. *n. f.* [*ptisane*, Fr. *ptisanne*.] A medical drink made
of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice.
Thrice happy were those golden days of old,
When dear as Burgundy the ptisans sold;
When patients chose to die with better will,
Than breathe and pay the apothecary's bill. *Garth.*
In fevers the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates, were
ptisans and cream of barley. *Arbuthnot.*
PTYALISM. *n. f.* [*ptyalismos*, Fr. *πτεισμος*.] Salivation; ef-
fusion of spittle.
PTYSMAGOGUE. *n. f.* [*πτεσμογωγ*.] A medicine which
discharges spittle. *Diels.*
PUBERTY. *n. f.* [*pubertas*, Fr. *pubertas*, Lat.] The time of
life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted.
The cause of changing the voice at the years of puberty
seemeth to be, for that when much of the moisture of the
body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to
the spermatical vessels, it leaveth the body more hot than it
was, whence cometh the dilatation of the pipes.
All the carnivorous animals would have multiplied exceed-
ingly, before these children that escaped could come to the
age of puberty. *Bentley's Sermons.*
PUBESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *pubesco*, Lat.] The state of arriving
at puberty.
Solon divided it into ten septenaries; in the first is den-
tation or falling of teeth, in the second pubescence. *Brown.*
PUBESCENT. *adj.* [from *pubescens*, Lat.] Arriving at puberty.
That the women are menstruant, and the men pubescent at
the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual truth. *Brown.*
PUBLICAN. *n. f.* [from *publicus*, Lat.]
1. A toll gatherer.
As Jesus sat at meat, many publicans and sinners came and
sat down with him. *Matth. ix. 10.*
2. A man that keeps a house of general entertainment. In low
language.
PUBLICATION. *n. f.* [*publico*, Lat.]
1. The act of publishing, the act of notifying to the world;
divulgation; proclamation.
For the instruction of all men to eternal life, it is necessary,
that the sacred and saving truth of God be openly published
unto them, which open publication of heavenly mysteries is
by an excellency termed preaching. *Hooker.*
2. Edition;

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2. Edition; the act of giving a book to the publick.
An imperfect copy having been offered to a bookseller,
you consented to the publication of one more correct. *Pope.*
The publication of these papers was not owing to our folly,
but that of others. *Swift.*
PUBLIC. *adj.* [*publicus*, *publique*, Fr. *publicus*, Lat.]
1. Belonging to a state or nation; not private.
By following the law of private reason, where the law of
publick should take place, they breed disturbance. *Hooker.*
Of royal maids how wretched is the fate,
Born only to be victims of the state;
Our hopes, our wishes, all our passions try'd
For publick use, the slaves of others pride. *Granvil.*
Have we not able counsellors, hourly watching over the
publick weal. *Swift.*
2. Open; notorious; generally known.
Joseph being a just man, and not willing to make her a
publick example, was minded to put her away privily. *Matth.*
3. General; done by many.
A dismal universal hiss, the sound
Of publick scorn. *Milton.*
4. Regarding not private interest, but the good of the commu-
nity.
They were publick hearted men, as they paid all taxes, so
they gave up all their time to their country's service, with-
out any reward. *Clarendon.*
All nations that grew great out of little or nothing, did so
merely by the publick mindedness of particular persons. *South.*
A good magistrate must be endowed with a publick spirit, that
is with such an excellent temper, as sets him loose from all
selfish views, and makes him endeavour towards promoting the
common good. *Asterbury.*
5. Open for general entertainment.
The income of the commonwealth is raised on such as
have money to spend at taverns and publick houses. *Addison.*
PUBLICK. *n. f.* [from *publicus*, Lat. *le publicus*, Fr.]
1. The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation; the
people.
The publick is more disposed to censure than to praise. *Add.*
2. Open view; general notice.
Philosophy, though it likes not a gaudy dress, yet, when
it appears in publick, must have so much complacency, as to
be clothed in the ordinary fashion. *Locke.*
In private grief, but with a careless scorn;
In publick seem to triumph, not to mourn. *Granville.*
In publick 'tis they hide,
Where none distinguish. *Pope.*
PUBLICLY. *adv.* [from *publick*.]
1. In the name of the community.
This has been so sensibly known by trading nations, that
great rewards are publickly offered for its supply. *Addison.*
2. Openly; without concealment.
Sometimes also it may be private, communicating to the
judges some things not fit to be publickly delivered. *Bacon.*
PUBLICNESS. *n. f.* [from *publick*.]
1. State of belonging to the community.
The multitude of partners does detract nothing from each
private share, nor does the publickness of it lessen propriety
in it. *Boyle.*
2. Openness; state of being generally known or publick.
PUBLIC-SPIRITED. *adj.* [*public* and *spirit*.] Having regard
to the general advantage above private good.
'Tis enough to break the neck of all honest purposes, to
kill all generous and publickspirited motions in the concep-
tion. *L'Estrange.*
These were the publickspirited men of their age, that is,
patrons of their own interest. *Dryden.*
Another publickspirited project, which the common enemy
could not foresee, might set king Charles on the throne. *Attl.*
It was generous and publickspirited in you, to be of the
kingdom's side in this dispute, by shewing, without reserve,
your disapprobation of Wood's design. *Swift.*
TO PUBLISH. *v. a.* [*public*, Fr. *publique*, Lat.]
1. To discover to mankind; to make generally and openly
known; to proclaim; to divulge.
How will this grieve you,
When you shall come to clearer knowledge, that
You thus have published me. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
His commission from God and his doctrine tend to the im-
pressing the necessity of that reformation, which he came to
publish. *Hammond's Fundamental.*
Suppose he should relent,
And publish grace to all. *Milton.*
Th' unweaned fun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's pow'r display,
And publishes to every land
The work of an almighty hand. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. To put forth a book into the world.
If I had not unwarily too far engaged myself for the present
publishing it, I should have kept it by me. *Digby.*
PUBLISHER. *n. f.* [from *publish*.]
1. One who makes publick or generally known.

PUD

Love of you
Hath made me publisher of this pretence. *Shaksp.*
The holy lives, the exemplary sufferings of the publishers
of this religion, and the surpassing excellence of that doctrine
which they published. *Asterbury.*
2. One who puts out a book into the world.
A collection of poems appeared, in which the publisher has
given me some things that did not belong to me. *Prior.*
PUCE-LAGE. *n. f.* [French.] A state of virginity. *Diels.*
PUCK. *n. f.* [perhaps the same with *pug*.] Some sprite among
the faeries, common in romances.
O gentle puck, take this transformed scalp
From off the head of this Athenian swain. *Shaksp.*
Turn your cloaks,
Quoth he, for puck is busy in these oaks,
And this is fairy ground. *Corbet.*
PUCKBALL or **PUCKSHIT**. *n. f.* [from *puck* the fairy, a fairy's ball.]
A kind of mushroom full of dust. *Diels.*
TO PUCKER. *v. a.* [from *puck* the fairy; as *efflocks*, from *elocs*,
or from *puck*, a pocket or hollow.] To gather into corruga-
tions; to contract into folds or plications.
I saw an hideous spectre; his eyes were sunk into his head,
his face pale and withered, and his skin puckered up in
wrinkles. *Spectator, N° 192.*
A ligature above the part wounded is pernicious, as it
puckers up the intestines, and disorders its situation. *Sharp.*
PUDDER. *n. f.* [This is commonly written *pudder*. See
POTTER. This is most probably derived by Mr. Lye from
fuder, Islandick, a rapid motion.] A tumult; a turbulent
and irregular bustle.
Let the great gods,
That keep this dreadful pudder o'er our heads,
Find out their enemies. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
What a pudder is made about essences, and how much is
all knowledge pestered by the careless use of words? *Locke.*
TO PUDDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a tumult;
to make a bustle.
Mathematicians, abstracting their thoughts from names,
and setting before their minds the ideas themselves, have
avoided a great part of that perplexity, puddering and confu-
sion, which has so much hindered knowledge. *Locke.*
TO PUDDER. *v. a.* To perplex; to disturb; to confound.
He that will improve every matter of fact into a maxim,
will abound in contrary observations, that can be of no other
use but to perplex and pudder him. *Locke.*
PUDGING. *n. f.* [*pudden*, Welsh, an intestine; *boudin*, French;
pudding, Swedish.]
2. A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally
made of meal, milk, and eggs.
Salads, and eggs, and lighter fare
Tune the Italian spark's guitar;
And if I take Dan Congreve right,
Pudding and beef make Britons fight. *Prior.*
3. The gut of an animal.
He'll yield the crow a puddling one of these days; the king
has kill'd his heart. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
As sure as his guts are made of puddings. *Shaksp.*
3. A bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other in-
gredients.
Mind neither good nor bad, nor right nor wrong,
But eat your puddling, slave, and hold your tongue. *Prior.*
PUDINGGIE. *n. f.* [*pudding* and *pie*.] A pudding with meat
baked in it.
Some cry the covenant, instead
Of puddings and gingerbread. *Hudibras.*
PUDINGG-TIME. *n. f.* [*pudding* and *time*.]
1. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently
the first dish, is set upon the table.
2. Nick of time; critical minute.
Mars that still protects the stout,
In puddingtime came to his aid. *Hudibras.*
PUDLE. *n. f.* [from *putulus*, Lat. *Skinner*; from *puil*, dirt,
old Bavarian, *Junius*; hence *puil*.] A small muddy lake;
a dirty plash.
The Hebrews drink of the well-head, the Greeks of the
stream, and the Latins of the puddle. *Hall.*
Thou did'st drink
The stale of horses, and the gilded puddle
Which beasts would cough at. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*
A physician cured madmen thus: they were tied to a stake,
and then set in a puddle, 'till brought to their wits. *L'Estr.*
Treading where the treacherous puddle lay,
His heels flew up; and on the grassy floor
He fell, besmeared with filth. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Happy was the man, who was sent on an errand to the
most remote street, which he performed with the greatest ala-
cidity, ran through every puddle, and took care to return co-
vered with dirt. *Addison's Freeholder.*
TO PUDDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To muddy; to pollute
with dirt; to mix dirt and water.
As if I saw my fun thine in a puddled water, I cried out of
nothing but Mopsa. *Sidney.*
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Some